THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1038.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

AN ADDRESS

On the subject of the Report of a Committee of the House of Representatives, by OLIVER WOLCOTT, *late Secretary of the Treasury.*

(CONTINUED.)

3d. The expences of the officers and clerks, attached to the seat of government, for the removal of themselves and families from Philadelphia to Washington, and amounting, as is stated, to the sum of 32,372 dollars and 34 Cents, the committee are of opinion "was drawn from the treasury, and "expended without any legal authority."

The act. establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, was passed on the 16th of July 1790, at which time congress and the public officers were convened, in New-York. The act directed that prior to the first Monday in December 1790, all the offices should be removed to Philadelphia *where they were directed to remain, until the first Monday in December* 1800. *No provision was made for defraying any expence, incident to the removal from New-York, to Philadelphia.*

The section, directing the removal from Philadelphia to Washington, and upon which the committee have founded their opinion, is expected in the following words.

"That on the said first Monday *in December, in the year* 1800, the seat of the government of the Unite States, shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid; and all OFFICES, *attached to the said seat of government*, shall accordingly *be removed thereto by their respective holders*, and shall after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the *necessary expence of such removal*, shall be *defrayed* out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which *a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.*"

In March 1791, after the removal from N. York to Philadelphia, congress, by a special law, directed, that there be allowed to the clerks, employed in the several offices, attached to the seat of government, in addition to their respective salaries, their reasonable & necessary expences, incurred by the removal of congress, from the city of New-York to the city of Philadelphia."

During the same sessions, a temporary addition was made to the salaries of the attorney general, comptroller, assistant secretary of the treasury, auditor, and register, which was sufficient to cover the expences of the removal.

On the 24th of April, 1800, congress by law, authorized the president to direct the various offices to be removed to Washington, at any time *after the end of the then session* and before the time appointed, *for such removal, by the act of July 16th*, 1790.

By the same act of April, 1800, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars, was appropriated for providing furniture for the house allotted for the president of the United States; a sum not exceeding nine thousand dollars for furniture for the capitol, and for the removal of the records and papers of the two houses of congress; a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars for making foot-ways, for the greater convenience of the members of both houses of congress, and a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars for the purchase of books necessary for the use of congress, and for fitting up a suitable apartment for containing them. The execution of all these directions, except in respect to the purchase of books, was committed to the secretaries of the four executive departments.

In the bill, a provision was at first inserted, or proposed, for allowing a sum to each of the clerks, proportioned to their respective salaries; but this clause was rejected when it was understood that the act of July 16th, 1790, *authorized the allowance of all necessary expences*, both to the clerks and officers. I distinctly recollect to have been present in the house of representatives, to have been consulted by several members, and to have then expressed an opinion, that a special provision for the clerks was unnecessary.

The avowed motive for passing the act of April, 1800, for expediting the removal of the offices, was, that it would stimulate the exertions, of the citizens of Washington to make better provision for the accommodation of congress, than could otherwise be expected.—Some reliance was placed on the exertions of the executive officers, and I trust, that experience proved it was well founded.

The committee observe, that the appropriation made by the act of July 16, 1790, "is indefinite in its nature," and that "*perhaps some contrariety of opinion* may exist, as to the extent of the expence it was intended to cover." They however "conceive, that a *strict adherence to the letter of the law* would confine the appropriation to the expences actually incurred in removing the *books, papers, records and furniture of the respective offices.*"

If there was perceived to be ground for a "*contrariety of opinion*," the obligation of declaring an opinion, that the expenditure was "*without any legal authority*," is not obvious, as the law had been *compleatly executed*, and as even an erroneous construction could lead *to no further inconvenience.*

The committee have not said and I presume will never say, that the construction which prevailed, was *inequitable*; their objection rests solely on a supposed departure from the *strict letter of the law*; and I am willing that what has been done, shall be examined by this criterion.

The law declares, that the NECESSARY EXPENCE of removing the OFFICES, shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which a SUFFICIENT SUM is appropriated. This appropriation was indeed, in a certain sense, "*indefinite*," but it cannot be denied, that it was *co-extensive with the "necessary expense."*

This "*necessary expense*," thus expressly authorized by law, was that occasioned by the removal of certain "*offices*;" the committee say, *that the strict letter of the law*, will confine the appropriation to the expenses of removing the "*books, papers, records and furniture*"—if this be true, it seems to be a necessary inference, that, according to a *strict* definition of the term *office*, the *books, papers, records and furniture of an office*, are, in fact, *the office!*

An execution of the law on this principle, would have been very unsatisfactory to the citizens of Washington it would have been deemed full evidence of a malignant hostility to the seat of government, and have been justly pronounced, by all men, to be malicious and perverse.

It was my understanding of the law, that *the institutions of the government were to be removed to Washington, and at the public expense*; this construction was doubted by no one, before the appointment of the committee of investigation; no person can, in imagination, separate these *institutions* from the *individuals of which they are composed*; these consisted of the officers, clerks, messengers, and their families; and there were cogent reasons why the allowances ought, on every principle of justice and policy, to compromise a full indemnification.

The session of congress terminated on the 14th of May, 1800, only twenty days after the act passed. The president, in compliance with the expectation of congress, then directed the removal to take place *as soon as possible*, and it was actually accomplished in the month of June.

It was as much a public stipulation, that the offices of government should remain in Philadelphia until December, 1800, as that they should be removed to Washington *at that time*—the *losses* in consequence of arrangements for *rent in Philadelphia from June till December*, 1800, became therefore a just charge against the public.

In consequence of the *short notice* which was given, many persons attached to the seat of government, had not engaged houses or lodgings in Washington, and were obliged to live for some time, at expensive taverns—the *extra expense* occasioned by this necessity, was deemed a just charge.

It is well known, that in every family, there are a number of necessary articles of furniture of considerable bulk, and small comparative value—it was found on calculation, that the loss on the sale of such articles, would be of less amount than the expense of transportation; the obligation to repair this damage, was considered a consequence of the general principle, that the expences of removal were to be borne by the public.

The general principles upon which the accounts were to be adjusted, were, after full reflection on the subject, determined at Philadelphia, before the removal: if less liberal principles had been adopted, it is certain that some of the most capable, faithful and experienced men in the public service, would have retired. If censure has followed the course, which was pursued, still severer censure would have followed a different course. There was, indeed, no ground to doubt that congress considered those expenses as provided for; and that, having liberally provided for their own accommodation, it was not intended to oppress the executive department.

The subsequent measures of the legislature prove, that, in the judgment of that body, the allowances were not excessive. During the first session, af the removal of the government to Washington, congress granted the sum of eleven thousand eight hundred dollars to the clerks in the executive offices, in addition to their former compensations. This grant was made after it was publicly and universally known on what principles the expenses, incident to the removal of the government, had been adjusted. It was made, after the account, which I personally exhibited on retiring from office, had been printed in the newspapers, and every possible attempt made, by a favorite of the present administration, to excite prejudice against me, on the score of that account.

As the same account has been recently republished, with the opinion of the committee, that I have received *five hundred and ten dollars*, being the amount of the account by me exhibited, to which, according to the *strict letter of the law*, I had no legal title, it appears that this is regarded as a serious accusation.—The public are now informed of all the circumstances, and they must pronounce whether I have misjudged. I shall, indeed, feel the most sincere regret, if my reputation is injured for so trivial a consideration. During nearly twelve years, in which I was in the service of the United States, the aggregate amount of my expenses somewhat exceeded the different compensations I received. These expenses were much below those of some zealous professors of economy. During this whole period, I contracted no debts, except for the necessary expenses of my family. These debts have been fully discharged. I do not recollect to have derived the emolument of a single dollar from any business or services, except from the United States, I was, indeed, retained by law, from engaging in those employments which afforded a prospect of much profit; but the restriction I imposed on myself was still more extensive: under these circumstances, I cannot perceive, that there existed any obligation on my part, to renounce a just, though inconsiderable claim on the public.

If the committee had permitted their eyes to explore objects, not connected with individuals of the former administration, they might have found precedents, which would perhaps have restrained them from indulging strict interpretations, on subjects where there may exist an honest "*contrariety of opinion.*" Unless it has been closed since his elevation to the presidency, they might have found an account open with Mr. Jefferson as minister to the court of France: they might have discovered, that in May, 1784, congress declared *that the salary of a minister of the United States, at a foreign court, should not exceed nine thousand dollars per annum*, and that, notwithstanding this restriction, Mr. Jefferson retained, in addition to his salary, and on the score of *personal expenses, a sum considerably exceeding five hundred and ten dollars.* I do not mention this as a mistake committed by Mr Jefferson, I should scorn to justify a known error, even under the authority of *his* example.

Fourth. The Committee say, that "the expences in relation to the Civil List, being *chiefly* for Salaries, are not *otherwise liable to abuse*, than in case where monies advanced to agents, *have not been applied* to the objects, for which the advance was made, and *have not been afterwards* regularly accounted for;" and that "among the *subordinate Agents*, to whom monies have been advanced, *for miscellaneous objects of a civil nature, some appear to be delinquent*, and some not to have *rendered their accounts*; as will be seen by a reference to the document, marked (D,) herewith reported." The document, marked (D), which could alone render these observations intelligible, *has not been printed*; at least, it is not connected with the printed report, which was laid before the House of Representatives. The imagination of the public is therefore left to wander without restraint. It is only to be inferred from the report, that *some part* of the expenses of the Civil List are *liable to abuse*; that some of the *subordinate agents*, to whom monies have been advanced for objects of a *miscellaneous nature, appear to be delinquent*, and that others have not *rendered their accounts*; the nature of the *abuse* to which the expenditures were *liable*, the names of those individuals who appear to be delinquent, and whether there are, or are not good reasons why the accounts are *not fully rendered*, are the *only* interesting facts which the Committee should have investigated, and *all these* are left in a state of total *uncertainty*.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Latest from Europe.

Our Correspondent at London has forwarded to us, via New-York, a file of the London Courier to the 1st of August, from which we have extracted for this day's Gazette numerous articles of recent intelligence, and shall continue in our future numbers to select their most interesting contents.

On the subject of a Commercial Treaty between England and France, we perceive the following in one of our latest papers:

(*Phil. Gaz.*)

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

The Journal du Commerce, of the 14th instant, contains some observations relative to the Commercial Treaty now upon the tapis between England and France. They are evidently the result of fearful apprehension, with regard to the superiority of our manufactures over those of the French.

"The Government (says the writer) some time since quieted the fears of our manufactures with respect to the importation of articles of English manufacture. In fact, a Treaty could have no other object than the reciprocal advantage of the two nations; but is it not to be dreaded that we can have no choice but what involves the alternative of the prosperity or destruction of our manufactures? In a short space of time they have successfully justified the protection of the Government by their efforts; and by continuing, they cannot but advance still more rapidly, without much injury to the English, who are always sure of a sufficient consumption for their merchandise among the neighbouring powers. The introduction of their commodities into France cannot be of so much importance to them in any other way, than as it would tend to diminish our resources, prevent our importing a great quantity of raw materials, and throw idle many thousands of people, whom it is the interest of France to keep employed, unless she be prepared to take the expence of their maintenance upon herself, in consequence of the total ruin of the manufacturers. To shew the injury which must accrue to the French manufacturers by the entrance of English merchandize, even clogged with a duty, it is necessary only to refer to the instance of English painted floor-cloths, which in consequence of being in this class, are brought into France in such great quantities, that the sales of our grand manufactories of Jony St. Denis, and other places, are already diminished one half.

Notwithstanding the prohibition, the difficulties of a fraudulent trade, and the severest penalties, the other kinds of merchandise still find their way into France. What then will be the consequence of opening all the ports of France? For the merchandise being admitted on the payment of a duty, all means of committing fraud may be practised to the moment of making the declaration; and even when this last extremity is resorted to, can it be supposed that the Government will receieve the full amount of the duties? An article of great consumption, and which pays a considerable duty, is almost always introduced in such a way at to defraud the Revenues of one half the duty; and this generally goes into the pocket of the foreign merchant, over and above the value of his commodity. What chance, then of success could the French manufactures possess, having scarcely emerged from a state of infancy, and obliged to maintain a contest with those which have attained their full vigour? They must relapse into that state of languor in which they remained during the last treaty of commerce; the English would send us still more abundant supplies of every article of merchandise; and the exchange would probably rise, as before, to more than 16 per cent in their favour."

LONDON, July 26.

On Saturday we received Paris papers of the 20th inst. and in the course of yesterday those of the 21st and 22d.

It is said that the Elector of Mentz will lose all his possessions. Those situated on the Mein aud the Rhine, are to indemnify the houses of Nassau, Nesse Darmstadt, and Limange; and those which he possesses in Saxony (Elksfield, Erfort, and its territory) are to be annexed to the Prussian monarchy. But as it has been agreed that the elector shall be maintained in his dignity of Arch-Chancellor of the empire, and director of the Diet, a new state is to be formed for him, of which Ratisbon is to be the capital, and which is to consist of the Bishopric of Ratisbon, the provostships of St. Emeran, Ober, and Nider Munster, and some other ecclesiastical possessions in the neighborhood of that city. The states of the empire are to allow him, besides, a million and a half of florins, annually, to enable him to keep up a court.

Three corps, under the denomination of corps of indemnity, have just been organised.

The Left will take poſſeſſion of Upper Swabia; the ſecond, in the ſervice of the Elector of Bavaria, will occupy Eichſtatt and Wurtſburg; and the third will proceed to Bamberg.

The French funds have riſen to 54 f. 15 c.

In Holland and at Hamburgh, the intereſt of money not being ſubject to legal limitation, diſcount has advanced to 8½ per cent. and the renovated commerce of the Dutch gives employment to all the capital that can be embarked in it. Foreigners have thus been induced to withdraw large ſums from our funds, in order to employ their capital at this advanced intereſt.

July 24.—In an article from the Hague, it is ſtated, that a Treaty has been concluded between France and the Porte, by which the latter grants to the former the free navigation of the Black Sea. The French papers, however, do not give any opinion with reſpect to the truth of falſehoods of this intelligence.

JUDGE TUCKER's BLACKSTONE.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing an American edition of

BLACKSTONE's

COMMENTARIES,

WITH

NOTES AND REFERENCE

TO THE

CONSTITUTION AND LAWS

OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

WITH AN APPENDIX

To each volume, containing tracts upon ſuch ſubjects as appeared neceſſary to form a ſyſtematic view of the laws of Virginia as a member of the Federal Union.

BY ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Profeſſor of Law in the College of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court of Virginia.

Printed for WILLIAM YOUNG BIRCH and ABRAHAM SMALL—Philadelphia.

The propoſed Edition will contain—

I. An introduction, or preface.

II. Notes on ſuch parts of the Commentaries as treat on ſubjects which relate to correlative powers, delegated by the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, or of the ſtate of Virginia; ſhewing in what inſtances the principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, the maxims of that government, the general cuſtoms or common law of England, acts of the Britiſh parliament, and particular cuſtoms, or preſcriptions, have been adopted or confirmed; altered and amended; or wholly changed and repealed, by local circumſtances, political conſiderations, or the expreſs proviſions contained in our conſtitutions and ſtatute law.

III. To each volume of the commentaries there will be an appendix, into which will be introduced notes of a more conſiderable length, which cannot conveniently be inſerted in the body of the work, and SHORT TRACTS upon ſome ſubjects ariſing out of our own conſtitution and laws.

IV. The appendix to the firſt volume will contain, 1. A diſcourſe on government. 2. An enquiry into the obligation and authority of the common law and ſtatutes of England, in the United States reſpectively; and whether the ſame be the law of the federal government of the United States or not. 3. A view of the written law of the commonwealth of Virginia as partaking of the conſtitution and laws of the federal government, and treaties made thereby; as well as of its own particular conſtitution, and acts of its legiſlature; together with ſuch acts of the parliament of Great Britain as may be ſtill ſuppoſed to have any force or obligation therein. 4. A view of the conſtitution of the United States; its relation and connection with the ſtate conſtitutions; a brief examination of their reſpective powers; a ſhort parrallel between it and that of Great Britain; an examination of ſome of its defects; and a view of the amendments thereto propoſed by the ſeveral ſtate conventions; and of ſuch as may ſtill be proper to be taken into further conſideration.—5. A ſhort view of the conſtitution of Virginia; an examination of ſome of Mr. Jefferſon's poſitions reſpecting it; ſome hints with regard to an amendment of it, &c. 6. Obſervations on the right of conſcience and the freedom of the preſs, in the United States of America. 7. A view of the origin, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of ſlavery in Virginia, with a plan for its gradual abolition. 8. View of the laws reſpecting glebes and churches in Virginia.

V. The appendix to the ſecond volume will contain a ſhort abſtract of the land laws in Virginia, with a reference to ſuch as are not to be found in the general code. 2. A diſcourſe on the law of deſcents in Virginia. 3. An engraved copperplate table of deſcents according thereto. 4. A table ſhewing the manner in which eſtates in parcenery ſhall be divided purſuant thereto. 5. A view of the laws reſpecting eſcheats and forfeitures, paſſed during the revolutionary war, and of the rights of foreigners to hold lands in Virginia. 6. A view of the laws reſpecting ſlaves as property. 7. A diſcourſe on the ſubject of the laws reſtraining uſury.

VI. The appendix to the third volume will contain a ſhort view of the courts of the United States, and of the commonwealth of Virginia, with an abſtract of the laws by which the practice therein is regulated: Strictures on the trial by jury in Virginia under the exiſting laws, and a plan for their amendment.

VII. The appendix to the fourth volume will contain an abſtract of the criminal juriſdiction of the federal government, and of the commonwealth of Virginia; and and a ſhort diſcourſe on treaſon.

VIII. The tracts mentioned in the fourth ſection—together with the editors preface, and the Commentator's introduction, being all attached to the firſt volume of Blackſtone; will, in this edition, be divided into two parts—the preface and introductions; and the five tracts firſt mentioned in the fourth ſection, will be attached to the firſt part, and the other three tracts mentioned in the ſame ſection, will make the appendix to the ſecond part.

☞ The *notes* diſperſed throughout the work will amount to fourteen or fifteen hundred. Thoſe which refer to the conſtitution and laws of the *United States* are very numerous.

CONDITIONS.

I. That the work be printed with a new type, on ſuperfine paper, and in five very large Octavo volumes; and be bound in neat law binding.

II. That it ſhall go to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers ſhall be obtained to make it prudent—and from the time of going to preſs be publiſhed in one year.

III. That the price of the whole, complete and bound, ſhall be twenty dollars, payable on delivery.

ADDRESS BY THE PUBLISHERS.

It is preſumed, a little conſideration will make it obvious, that a work ſo extenſive, and which will employ a large capital, cannot be put to preſs until a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to make it prudent:—The publiſhers do not recollect that any book, of the ſame amount, has been printed in the United States, without either a part of the purchaſe money, being required in advance, or returns made as it proceeded, by delivering the volumes as they were printed. In the preſent caſe the whole work will be finiſhed and completely bound, before any payment is made.

It is earneſtly requeſted that the gentlemen who intend ſubſcribing, will forward their names as ſoon as poſſible, either by letter (poſt paid) to the Publiſhers in Philadelphia, or through the medium of book ſellers in the neighboring towns.—The poſt maſters will alſo be furniſhed with a ſubſcription paper, and it is preſumed they will forward any names that may offer; as a remuneration, and to induce gentlemen to give it a little attention, whoever procures nine ſubſcribers ſhall be entitled to a tenth copy, but it is to be explicitly underſtood, that the perſon who receives a copy for procuring ſubſcribers, muſt be anſwerable for the payment of all the gentlemen who ſign his liſt. The publiſhers demand nothing but on delivery of the books, complete, they are therefore, determined not to leave a ſingle ſet, without, at that time receiving payment for it.

Gentlemen who forward names to the publiſhers, are requeſted to mention where the books are to be ſent, and if poſſible, to make the place of delivery ſome conſiderable and well known town.

Subſcription papers will be found in the hands of Mr. Prichard and Mr. S. Pleaſants, in Richmond; Meſſrs. Roſs & Douglaſs, Peterſburg; Mr. E. Merick, Norfolk, Mr. R. Greenhow, Williamſburg; Mr. Henderſon, Fredericksburg; Mr. S. Biſhop, Alexandria; Mr. J. Alburti, Martinſburg; Mr. Bowen, Winchester; Mr. J. Gales, Raleigh, North Carolina; Meſſrs. Bailey & Waller, Charleſtown, South Carolina; Mr. J. Marſh, Georgetown, Potomac; Meſſrs. Rapin & Co. Waſhington City; Meſſrs. G. Hill, and Conrad & Co. Baltimore, &c. &c.

The Publiſhers have only to add, that they believe it will be found to be conſiderably the loweſt priced law book, of a ſimilar extent, and including a copy-right purchaſe, that has appeared for many years, either in America or Europe.

William Young Birch.
Abraham Small.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1802.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A MAN, who can teach the Engliſh Language grammatically, alſo Writing, Arithmetic, and Geography. Liberal wages and other encouragement will be given to ſuch a perſon qualified man, with a ſmall family, would be preferred.

Hamlet Heath.

Blackheath Coal Pitts, near Richmond, Sept. 17, 1802. tf

In the matter of *Thomas Hooper* and *Henry Toler*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE creditors of Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, late merchants of the city of Richmond, are hereby informed, that the choice of aſſignees has been poſtponed until Thurſday the 30th inſt. and that the commiſſioners will meet on that day at the commiſſioners office, in the city of Richmond at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order that the creditors may come forward and chuſe the ſame, and for ſuch other buſineſs as ſhall come before them.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commiſſioners.

Richmond, Sept. 27. 1802

From the Gazette of the United States.

TOM PAINE,

INVITED TO THIS COUNTRY BY HIS RIGHT WORTHY AND AFFECTIONATE FRIEND,

T. JEFFERSON.

NO. III.

HAVING compared the ſentiments of theſe affectionate friends as to the Waſhington adminiſtration generally, we ſhall now proceed to extract a few paſſages from Paine's letter relative to general Waſhington's private and military character. Should theſe be found perfectly to accord with the ſlanders of the Proſpect before Us, which was publiſhed under Jefferſon's patronage, and which drew liberal ſums as well from the purſe of the people as from that of Mr. Jefferſon; with thoſe of the National Gazette, the editor of which was foſtered in the boſom of Mr. Jefferſon, and paid out of the public treaſury; with thoſe of the Aurora for the encouragement and ſupport of which Mr. Jefferſon ſet on foot a ſubſcription and gave, for his own part ſixteen dollars; and with thoſe of the letter ſigned Jaſper Dwight, the Author of which boaſts of having been hired by Mr. Jefferſon and his friends to remain in Philadelphia becauſe it was thought he could render more eſſential ſervice to the cauſe here than in the interior, it will be rational to conclude that Mr. Jefferſon's high eſteem and affectionate attachment were purchaſed by ſervices ſo grateful to his ambition and his envy. We proceed then with Paine's letter.

'I know, that had it not been for the 'aid received from France in men, money 'and ſhips, that your cold and unmilitary 'conduct would, in all probability, have 'loſt America.—You ſlept away your time 'in the field till the finances of the country were completely exhauſted, and you 'have but little ſhare in the glory of the 'final event. It is time, Sir, to ſpeak the 'undiſguiſed language of hiſtorical truth.'

Page 10.

The ſentiments here expreſſed are ſo exactly thoſe which for a long time pervaded the Aurora, and thoſe which filled the letter of Jaſper Dwight, that there can be no neceſſity for tracing the ſimilitude. As large extracts from that letter, and from Jefferſon's Proſpect before Us, have been lately publiſhed in this gazette, it is preſumed that the purport of them is freſh in the recollection of our readers, and conſequently, that there can be no neceſſity for ſwelling this article by a repetition of them. We return then to Paine's letter.

'I was at no loſs to underſtand Mr. 'Waſhington and his new fangled faction, 'and that their policy was to leave me to 'fall in France. They were ruſhing as faſt 'as they could venture without awakening the jealouſy of America, into all the 'vices and corruptions of the Britiſh government.'

Page 19.

'You may judge whether this was very offenſive to Mr. Jefferſon by comparing it with his own letter to Mazzei, in which you will find the following expreſſions upon the ſame ſubject.

'Inſtead of that noble love of liberty, 'and that republican government, which 'carried us through the dangers of war, 'an Anglo-Monarchico-Ariſtocratic party 'has riſen. Their avowed object is to impoſe on us the *ſubſtance* as they have already given us the *form* of the Britiſh government. We have againſt us (republicans) the EXECUTIVE POWER, the Judiciary power." &c.

Paine Again.

"Being once more abroad in the world, 'I began to find that I was not the only 'one who had conceived an unfavourable 'opinion of Mr. Waſhington. It was evident that his character was on the decline, as well among Americans as among foreigners of different nations. 'From being the chief of a government, 'he had made himſelf the chief of a party; and his integrity we queſtioned, for 'his politics had a doubtful appearance."

Page 26.

No, my affectionate friend, ſays Jefferſon, you are not the only one who perceived that Mr. Waſhington had made himſelf the chief of a party, an Anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic party. I ſhould give you a fever if I ſhould name the apoſtates who have embraced theſe hereſies, men who were Solomons in council and Samſons in combat, but whoſe hair has been cut off by the whore of Englaud.*

Paine continues:

'For your own ſake as well as for that 'of America, I was both ſurpriſed and 'concerned at the appointment of Governeur Morris to be miniſter to France. 'His conduct has proved that the opinion 'I had formed of that appointment was 'well founded. I wrote that opinion to 'Mr. JEFFERSON."

Page 33.

To Mr. JEFFERSON!—No doubt; when went there by a time at which Mr. Jefferſon's ear or heart was cloſed againſt any one who had a tale of calumny to tell of Waſhington?—This is the mode in which Paine won the high eſteem and affectionate attachment of the virtuous Jefferſon,—this is the witchcraft he has uſed.

But let us haſten through theſe diſguſting extracts.

'Errors or caprices of the temper can 'be pardoned and forgotten, but a cold, 'deliberate crime of the heart, ſuch as 'Mr. Waſhington is capable of acting, is 'not to be waſhed away.'

Page 39.

* See the letter to Mazzei.

'The Waſhington adminiſtration having waded through the ſlough of negociation, and whilſt it amuſed France 'with profeſſions of friendſhip, contrived to injure her, immediately throws off 'the hypocrite and aſſumes the ſwaggering air of a bravado. The party papers 'of that imbecile adminiſtration were on 'this occaſion filled with paragraphs about ſovereignty. A poltroon may boaſt 'of his ſovereign right to let another kick 'him, and this is the only kind of ſovereignty ſhewn in the treaty with England.'

Page 42.

How admirably well does the fore part of this paragraph correſpond with that in the letter to Mazzei, where it is ſaid, "It ſuffices that we *arreſt* the progreſs of that ſyſtem of *ingratitude* and *injuſtice* towards France from which they [the Anglo-monarchico-ariſtocratic party] would alienate us to bring us under Britiſh influence."—Would it not be pronounced upon the bare reading of theſe two paſſages, that the writers are well fitted for affectionate friends?

'The injury which Mr. Waſhington's 'adminiſtration has done to the character 'as well as to the commerce of America, 'is too great to be repaired by him.'

Page 49.

'In what a fruduleut light muſt Mr. 'Waſhington's character appear in the 'world when his declarations and his conduct are compared together.'

Page 49.

'It is laughable to hear Mr. Waſhington talk of his *ſympathetic* feelings, who 'has always been remarked, even among 'his friends, for not having *any*.'

Page 54.

'The ſucceſsful ſkirmiſhes at the cloſe 'of the campaign of 1776 (matters that 'would ſcarcely be noticed in a better 'ſtate of things) make the brilliant exploits of General Waſhington's ſeven 'years campaign.—No wonder we ſee ſo 'much puſillanimity in the *Preſident* when 'we ſee ſo little enterpriſe in the *General*.'

Page 57.

'As to you, Sir, treacherous in private 'friendſhip, and a hypocrite in public life, 'the world will be puzzled to decide whether you are an apoſtrate or an impoſtor; whether you have abandoned good 'principles, or whether you ever had any."

Page 64.

At the peruſal of this paſſage we can almoſt ſee the hands of our pious Preſident raiſed to Heaven, in the act of uttering that *ſincere prayer* that the writer *may live long to continue theſe uſeful labours.* If there be any vice, if there be any vileneſs of which Waſhington has not been acquitted in the courſe of theſe extracts, it may be ſought and found in the letter to Mazzei, the Proſpect before Us, the National Gazette, or ſome other of Mr. Jefferſon's publications. There are indeed, in this letter of Paine, other charges againſt the moral character of Waſhington equally groſs with thoſe extracted. To embrace them all would be to republiſh the whole letter. In the 41ſt and 51ſt pages the General is directly accuſed of *lying.* Enough, we flattered ourſelves, has been extracted to ſhew the coincidence of Paine's and Jefferſon's views and to account for their mutualy *high eſteem and affectionate attachment.*

[TO BE CONTINUED]

"A ſaving of time is a ſaving of money, for time is even more precious than money."

FRANKLIN.

MAYO's TOLL BRIDGE,

THE public are reſpectfully informed, is now completely and permanently finiſhed; is furniſhed with good, ſtrong and ſubſtantial hand rails; and will very ſhortly be ſupplied with Lamps, from one end to the other, ſo that paſſengers may paſs it by day or by night, with the utmoſt ſafety and the moſt unbounded confidence. When the vaſt magnitude of this undertaking, by a ſingle individual—the chimerical light in which it was originally viewed by the whole community—the immenſe ſum which it has coſt—the great length of time (a period of no leſs than 17 years) which it has taken to bring it to its preſent ſtate of perfection—but above all, the importance of, it to thoſe who travel North and South, and particularly to the whole country South of James River, in bringing their produce to market, and coming to the ſeat of government, are conſidered, a confident hope and belief is entertained that it will meet with and always receive univerſal patronage and ſupport. Excluſive of theſe reflections, economy itſelf points out this to be the cheapeſt, and ſurely it is the moſt agreeable, mode of croſſing the river; for the very ſmall difference in the expence of going by any other conveyance, bears no proportion to the certainty, ſafety and expedition, which this excellent and uſeful bridge affords.

SAMUEL JONES.

Richmond, Sept. 4, 1802.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general aſſortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

WHICH are now ſelling off, at their uſual low price, for Caſh or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To WILLIAM DUANE,

CONCERNING

TORYISM.

There is not a man of reflection and penetration who has read or ſhall read the Aurora of September 11th, who will not believe that you conſider Trueman as an adverſary of much more importance than you are willing to admit. Facts ſpeak louder than words. Thoſe to which I refer are ſelf evident. 1ſt. You have been obliged to reſort to lexicographical authority. 2dly. You have made a falſe or garbled quotation of that authority. 3dly. You have devoted a conſiderable portion of the *people's time* (being as you ſay their organ) to compile an anſwer. 4thly. You have taken up a large ſpace of the Aurora which (you ſay) is ſupported by 4000 ſubſcribers. 5thly. You have pointed the *coaſts* and *claſſical* pages of the paper with *foul, low, vulgar, ungentlemanly language.* 6thly. You have beſtowed a great many courſe epithets and ſentences upon an adverſary who has not given you ſufficient provocation, and who you ſay is an idiot, loggerhead, &c.

There are ſeaſons and circumſtances which will rouſe the ſtoic, and urge even an anchorite to ſwear. So it has been with the *polite* and *gentlemanlike* Duane. Theſe are the terms and words which may be found in one ſhort eſſay directed towards a man whom he knows not, and whom he pretends to deſpiſe and whoſe writings he dare not publiſh except in mutilated extracts.

"Advocate for toryiſm," "wonderful loggerhead," "logician in Bornea," "ignorance and inſignificance," "idiot," "miſerable creature," "minnower of a Trueman," "paragon of loggerheads," "long exploded nonſenſe." "knows no diſtinction except maſter and ſlave"

Now let me aſk the candid reader, if a *gentleman of ſuch poliſhed manners, refined taſte, and extenſive education* as William Duane—the favorite and protogee of the mild and philoſophic Jefferſon—*the organ of the public will*—ought ſo far to forget all that belongs to a gentleman, all that is due to ſuch diſtinguiſhed patronage, as to have impoſed upon *his* 4000 *ſubſcribers* and the additional adherents who read the paper, ſo much billingſgate? Does it not prove, does it not ſpeak in language louder than thunder, that Trueman is of more conſequence to the peace of Duane than he is willing to admit?

And now Mr. Duane I will ſay a little as to your mutilations and miſrepreſentations.

The firſt deliberate impoſition which you have committed is in calling me an advocate of toryiſm, though you know that all which I have aimed at, was to aſcertain the acceptation in which the word was uſed in the Aurora. The ſecond is in the quotation from Aſh's Dictionary concerning the word TORY. If my eyes do not deceive me, Aſh gives the following explanation:

"Tory. A cant word, *one of the Banditti of Ireland, heretofore ſo called by the Proteſtants in that kingdom;* one of the "adherents of Charles the firſt, ſo called "by the whigs, one who has high notions "of government in church and ſtate"—differing very little from the definition given by Johnſon. He ſays that "Tory is "ſuppoſed to be derived from an Iriſh "word ſignifying a ſavage."

This correſponds exactly with your quotation except the firſt words which are in Italics. It is poſſible that you may have found a copy of Aſh's Dictionary, in which the foregoing explanation, now printed in Italics, is not given. I will not accuſe you in poſitive terms of having made this wilful miſrepreſentation. But when I conſider the many deceptions, impoſitions and evaſions which have at different times been circulated by the Aurora; when I know that I have been myſelf deceived by you upon many occaſions, when I know that you ſo lately attempted to deceive the whole community, and ſucceeded with many, by violent and exaggerated publications under the head of PUBLIC PLUNDER, I own my belief that you have in the caſe now before us played at the ſame game. As to your motive, every one who reads this, is full as able, and has juſt as much right as I have, to form a conjecture. My purpoſe is anſwered when I aſcertain the fact.

You ſay that "you can perceive no difference between the opinion of Mr. "Jefferſon, of Mr. Adams, and the acceptation in which the word Tory is "uſed by the Aurora." This admits clearly that the Aurora means by Tories, *perſons who ſupport an adminiſtration and are apologiſts for its meaſures.* This brings us exactly to the point for which I contend; and that is, that the Aurora is a Tory paper, that Duane himſelf is a very conſpicuous Tory, and that all the apologiſts for the Jefferſonian adminiſtration are Tories alſo.

It only now remains to ſhow what ſort of people, according to the Aurora, Tories are. The following are Duane's own words:

"The ranks of the Tories, like the armies "of the Mahomed's are compoſed of proſe

* What is meant by this? Duane was ſurely drunk.

"lytes from the abandoned of all sects, "nations and tribes. It requires no per- "sonal virtue—no private worth, no re- "gard for the laws of morality or decо- "rum. Every wretch who, finding the "purſuits of debauchery and vice deteſt- "ed (by republicans) is ſure to meet with "impunity and ſympathy in the ranks of "Toryiſm." *To ſuch aſſociates as theſe, Duane is welcome. There is not a man of virtue,* honor or honeſty in the whole community will envy him the ſociety of ſuch Banditti.

This correſponds, if not exactly, at leaſt very nearly, with the definition of Aſh, which is here again repeated. "One of the Banditti of Ireland," &c. This definition Duane, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, has thought proper to ſuppreſs.

Far be it from me to inſinuate a national diſhonor to the Iriſh in this caſe. The word "Banditti," meaning outlaws or robbers, is well underſtood, and there is no populous country which is not more or leſs infeſted by ſuch. So far as there is any courteſneſs in the expreſſion, it is taken from an authority referred to by Duane, who is ſaid to be an Iriſhman. It is here relied upon not ſo much to inform the public, as to prove beyond equivocation that *the organ of the public will* in this caſe has been *the organ of deception*, and therefore deſerves not public confidence.

I have no doubt that Duane in all this acts in the character beſt fitted to his taſte and capacity. My regret is, that a man who ſeems to poſſeſs endowments which might make him an ornament to ſociety, and an honor to his ſpecies, ſhould adopt a courſe which will not fail ſooner or later to overwhelm him in miſery and diſgrace. My ſurpriſe is, that ſuch a man, and ſuch meaſures, ſhould be openly and avowedly countenanced and patronized by the higheſt authorities of the country; and that the treaſures of the United States have been lavished upon one who by their aid finds means to diſſeminate untruth and calumny to every corner of this country.

When the people of the United States ſhall underſtand theſe things as they are, the admiration and affection which they have manifeſted for ſome individuals will give way to deteſtation and vengeance. Then it will be, that perſons who have riſen like rockets, like rockets will alſo burſt with a harmleſs exploſion, and paſs off in evaneſcent blaze.

If Duane will publiſh this at full length in the Aurora, I ſhall not regard any remarks that may be made by him. If he does not, I ſhall conſider him as unworthy of further notice—that all attempts to reform or divert him from his deliterious practices will be as idle and fruitleſs, as it would be to caſt pebbles againct the rock of Gibraltar. TRUEMAN.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To the FREEHOLDER of Cheſterfield.

Whilſt I am equally diſpoſed to appreciate an "admiſſion" by a *learned* antagoniſt, as to terminate a ridiculous diſpute, it were unpardonable to allow a *flattering compliment* to paſs unacknowledged.

Whether you had ſo far forgotten your grammar as to ſpeak in the *plural*, inſtead of the *ſingular* number; or whether the *Ploughman's labors* were deemed too ſevere to have been performed by an individual, remains for you to explain. Not chuſing, however, to offend your *delicacy* by inſiſting on the former, I ſhall *modeſtly* content myſelf with the *high encomium* paſſed on my production, by giving full faith to the latter idea: eſpecially too, ſeeing that it has excited juſt criticiſms from Williamſburg, and inſpired even a poliſhed pen of old William and Mary! The "Friend of the Conſtitution" will be pleaſed to accept the homage of my humble conſideration! To contend with his *ſtrong pen*, would indeed be idle! His patriotiſm and ſuperior talents, it is ardently hoped, will be more effectually *continued* to avert an evil, the threatening aſpect of which had arreſted my attention from a purſuit, at all times neceſſary for my ſupport, and at ſeed-time *now*, requires that not a furrow ſhould have been turned in vain!

Perceiving nothing in your laſt performance "puppyiſtically" intruded upon the public, worthy notice—except indeed I were to qualify ſome former remarks, too freely made upon a *certain claſs* of citizens, by an old phraſe—*qui capit, ille facit*,—I tender to your acceptance this, my valedictory reply.

However much I may *dread* the chaſtiſement of "ariſtocratic inſolence" from a rigorous exertion of the more ſuperior *talent of heels*; and even if the *ſacred duty* ſhall be entailed on *his numerous offspring*, I ſhall pity your impotence, and generouſly forgive your folly!

A PLOUGHMAN.

September 20th, 1802.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

After inveſtigating with all the induſtry and care which the ſubject requires, it appears to me, that the efforts of Mr. Duane and others of the "ſect," to traduce Mr. Callender, are no more than the ravings of maniacs uncontroled and going at large with their writings and printings to diſturb ſociety and interrupt "ſocial intercourſe." Does not every word uſed againſt *him*, recoil with tenfold force againſt themſelves? Do they not recollect that *he* is the identical man whom they ſome years ago ſupported with great ardor, as a chieftain of their party, and as one who had *honorably* drawn forth the utmoſt efforts of a *faction* (the late adminiſtration and their ſupporters) to cruſh? When the polluted columns of Duane and others were teeming with fulſome praiſes of their champion; when a band of choſen Demo's was called out in this town, to protect the ſacred perſon of *him*, who now calls forth all their vengeance, did they not then know (if they ever knew any ſuch thing) that Mr. Callender was the *brute*, the *thief*, and the every thing that is bad and hateful, which they now attempt to repreſent him? Certainly they did, and they muſt either have repreſented him in falſe colours three years ago, or they muſt do ſo now—of courſe the old proverb may be forcibly uſed here—"A liar is not to be believed though he ſpeaks the truth." For my part I did not believe them when they ſet him up as a paragon of goodneſs and greatneſs, and many were of my opinion. I wanted better evidence than the *ipſe dixit* of thoſe who encouraged him. I am, and many others are of the ſame opinion ſtill, yet ſtand on more certain ground as to the belief of their aſſertions. We attributed his miſconduct heretofore ſolely to the company he kept. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." Since he has abandoned them, it is natural to ſuppoſe that he ſoon regained the habits to which, before his acquaintance with the great leading characters of the "ſect," he had been accuſtomed. He now ſpeaks the *truth*; bold and uncontrovertible facts flow from his pen; facts which ſtrike his Lilliputian libellers to the earth, and in their laſt agonies we ſee nothing but the ravings of expiring furies. But if it were needful to trace them through all their pitiful ſhifts, and feeble efforts, nothing could unkennel them ſooner than an expoſure of the ſhallow artifice uſed by Mr. Duane, only with a view to ſpit his poiſon at the Britiſh miniſter (Mr. Liſton.) After belittling Callender, and rating his abilities as nothing; after pretending that it was he (through the letter box at the window) who had wrote the paragraphs which paſſed for Callender's, he tells us it was all done to keep him (Callender) from being purchaſed by Liſton. If therefore Mr. Callender was this of all beings the worſt; if his talents were ſo ſlender, wherefore the neceſſity of the "ſect" ſpending their money on ſo *uſeleſs, worthleſs* a being? Wherefore ſhould the matchleſs Mr. Duane ſuffer the mortification of being ſupplanted even in form, and his labors ingloriouſly attributed to another? No, no, my readers—this is what Mr. Duane would in his natural dialect call "hum-bugging." Mr. Duane thinks more of himſelf than double, nay, treble the talents he poſſeſſes would entitle him to—Nor is there a man on earth acquainted with him, however blinded by party ſpirit, who does not believe the ſame.—The "ſect" being fearful that Mr. Callender would deſert their cauſe, theſe manœuvres were uſed to ſecure his talents, to enſure his pen in a cauſe which they conſidered Callender's honeſty and good ſenſe would ſoon diſcover to be too bad *long* to vindicate unleſs artifice was uſed. They ſcraped the bottoms of their ſcanty boxes to ſupply his neceſſities, which as a ſtranger, and poor, he highly needed. Diſcovering his honeſty, it was neceſſary to uſe ſome arts to keep him to his poſt; his wants, both in money and friends, with a family to maintain, aided their views. Their relief, though ſlender, was certain—their attempts to place their cauſe in a favorable point of view ſucceeded in a meaſure, and their flattery was for a time miſunderſtood. They thus uſed him for their purpoſe; and now, that the "Proſpect before Us" becomes better, and he is enabled, by nobler efforts, and a decent ſhare of public patronage, to diſpenſe with their pecuniary aid and fulſome flatteries, they wiſh the community to believe, what they never did, till *he told the truth*—till he began to make that reparation to ſociety, for injuries never accrued from a bad heart, but ſolely from a miſconception of things which he had not then time, from a combination of unforeſeen events, to conſider fully—from diſtreſs, and other circumſtances, over which no human efforts can, at all times, have a control.——More anon!

PARAGRAPHIST.

September 24, 1802.

MARRIED—On Saturday laſt, the 25th inſt. Mr. ANDERSON GRUBBS, of Amelia, to Miſs *SUSAN WINSTON*, of Hanover.

Natchez, Auguſt 21, 1802.

MARRIED—On the 19th inſtant, at White Apple Village, ten miles from this, Captain FERDINAND LEIGH CLAIBORNE, lately of the 1ſt United States Regiment, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs MAGDALINE HUTCHENS,—daughter of Colonel *Hutchens* of this Territory. On the day after the marriage, Col. Hutchens placed Capt. Claiborne in the lap of eaſe, by giving him a very conſiderable fortune.

By the laſt ſtatement of votes for repreſentatives in New-Hampſhire, the federal ticket prevails by a great majority.

The election of governor and lieutenant governor of Vermont, took place on Tueſday the 7th inſt. Federal candidates—Iſaac Tichenor, for governor, and Arad Hunt, for lieutenant governor. Democratic—Iſrael Smith and Paul Bricam. We have not learnt the reſult. In Rutland, the votes were for Tichenor 178—for Smith 14.

By captain Rozett, arrived here this morning [Sept. 22] from Porto Rico, we learn, that on the 5th of Auguſt, the ſchr. Experiment, capt. Vickery, of Norfolk, was upſet in Sail Rock Paſſage, near Porto Rico, and the veſſel and cargo totally loſt. The mate and two hands arrived at Porto Rico in the boat; the captain and reſt of the crew ſuppoſed to be loſt.

(*N. Y. Spectator.*)

A few weeks ſince, Mr. *Harmonus Van Slyck*, jun. being at his father-in-laws about 4 miles from Schenectady, was informed that a wolf was in the yard with the ſheep. He with another man entered the yard, where they diſcovered a large, full-grown wolf. They threw ſomething at him, on which he immediately ſprang at Mr. Van Slyck, evidently to ſeize him at his throat. He thurſt his hand forward to keep him off, but which the wolf caught in his mouth—he attempted to extricate his hand, but finding that impoſſible, he ſeized the upper jaw of the wolf with his left hand—a ſcuffle enſued, in which he brought the wolf to the ground, and with his knee on his ſhoulder, to keep him down, called for aſſiſtance, which immediately came, and the throat of the wolf was cut whilſt Van Slyck's hand was in his mouth. Mr. Van Slyck's right hand was conſiderably hurt, but no other injury was ſuſtained. (*Alb. Gaz.*)

EMIGRATIONS TO AMERICA.

From a London paper of the 1ſt of Auguſt.

Emigrations to the weſtern Continent from the northern parts of Ireland and from the Highlands of Scotland, are continued to an extent ſo alarming as to call for the immediate conſideration of the Government.

Upwards of 1,800 perſons have ſailed from Londonderry, Belfaſt, &c. for America, ſince the beginning of June, and ſtill greater numbers are preparing to follow as ſoon as they can provide means for their tranſportation.

A Scotch Journal, which we received yeſterday, contains the following article:

"On Saturday three veſſels ſailed from Fort William with emigrants for America. It is lamentable to think, there are no leſs than twelve ſhips engaged for the Weſt Highlands, which muſt carry off fourteen or fifteen hundred of thoſe deluded wretches from their native country. Before they had been three hours at ſea, ſome of the poor creatures on Saturday came and aſked one of the ſailors if the land they ſaw was America, which ſhows what an idea they have of their voyage.

The Iriſh ſtate priſoners have arrived at Hamburgh from Fort St. George. Mr. Arther O'Conner has received a paſſport from Citizen Reenhend, the French Miniſter there, to proceed to Paris; but moſt of the others were *preparing to depart for America.*

DEATH!

Departed this tranſitory life on Sunday laſt, Mrs. —— FOUSHEE, the amiable conſort of Dr. *William Fouſhee*, of this city—univerſally and juſtly regretted.

UNPLEASANT as it may be to appear in public through the medium of a newſpaper, I deem it not improper, for the information of thoſe who are unacquainted with Mr. B. STILL, to make a ſhort ſtatement of *facts* relative to his publication of the 18th inſtant—thoſe who know him, need none.

After various and repeated applications from early in March laſt, to the middle of April, for payment of a large ſum of money advanced for Mr. Still by our houſe, for accommodation, acceptances for his amount, and without the moſt gloomy proſpects of ſucceeding in them—I propoſed to Mr. S. he ſhould give me either *perſonal* or *real ſecurity*, for one half of the debt, offering him twelve months time on any ſuch ſum he would thus ſecure me in. After much delay and heſitation, he named the lands as mentioned by him, and ſome others in Harriſon county—On viewing the title papers for the land on Sandy River, and in Harriſon, I refuſed poſitively to have any thing to do with them; but inſiſted on ſecurity on the lumber houſe on the Baſin, and one occupied by Mr. Tucker. The latter he diſavowed any intereſt in, and made objections to the other on account of not having a title—theſe I evaded, replying I was ſatisfied with his title, and continued my applications with ſome threats, when after many pitiful ſubterfuges, and endeavors to amuſe me with property of no value, he aſſented to my requeſt, and produced me the neceſſary papers, from which I filled up three ſeparate deeds of truſt (one for each property) and preſented them to him about 3 o'clock in the evening for his peruſal, and called about 8 of the ſame evening to have them executed, which he did (after many objections to the drafting, &c.) in preſence of two witneſſes, no more being convenient; and, he requeſting the matter ſhould remain between us, I retired, not doubting but he would go into court, and permit them to be recorded when called on; nor did he ever object, although frequently ſpoken of between us for near two months. With this ſtatement of facts, I ſhall take my leave of Mr. Still, and the ſubject—leaving thoſe who may chooſe to read them, to draw their own concluſions—not doubting but a court of equity will compel him to do that, which any man of reputation would bluſh at the refuſal of.

S. B. WIGGINTON.

23d September, 1802.

R. S. Hackley & Co.

TO RENT,

A BRICK HOUSE,

Fronting the Market-Houſe. For term apply to

Alexander Gilchriſt.

near the baſin of the Canal

Richmond, Sept. 23, 1802. tf

163

ON the 28th day of April laſt, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to me to give him a deed of truſt on ſome property to ſecure the payment of a debt due by me to Meſſrs. Richard S. Hickley, & Co. of New-York, which was agreed to by me, the property was named, viz:—1000 acres of Military Land, 200 acres in Fluvanna county, and 1000 acres on Sandy River. Mr. Wigginton alſo applied to me to know if I would add the Brick Lumber-Houſe, on the baſin of the canal, alluded to by Mr. William Moncure, the truſtee; my reply was that I would not, or never would, and gave him my reaſons at that time. This converſation paſſed in the preſence of reſpectable teſtimony. The three tracts of Land was the property mutually agreed on, between Mr. Seth B. Wigginton and myſelf: Mr. W. went to his room and filled up the blanks, it being late at night and in the hurry of buſineſs I ſigned the deeds without minutely examining them, having full confidence in Mr. W. that he would not add any thing but what was agreed on.—My refuſing to admit the deed to record is not on account of there being but two witneſſes to ſign, but that, the Lumber-Houſe was inſerted contrary to my knowledge, inſtead of the 1000 acres of land.

BARTLETT STILL.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

SOME time laſt ſpring, Mr. Seth B. Wigginton applied to Mr. Bartlett Still, in my preſence, to give him a deed of truſt on his Brick Lumber Houſe on the baſin of the canal, which Mr. Still poſitively refuſed, in conſequence of his not having paid for nor obtained a right to it. I further believe, the deed of truſt that Mr. Still intended to give Mr. Wigginton, was on three tracts of land, and not the lumber-houſe.

EDMUND TAYLOR, Jun.

Richmond, Sept. 13, 1802.

Lands and Negroes

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt, made to the ſubſcriber, by Benjamin Toler, Thomas Hooper, and Henry Toler, jun. to ſatisfy a judgment of Henrico Court, obtained by Henry S. Shore, as attorney in fact for the late houſe of Wm. Anderſon & Co. of London, will be ſold at Hanover Courthouſe, on Wedneſday the 22d of September next, being court day, at public auction, for ready money, the two following *TRACTS OF LAND*, belonging to the ſaid Benjamin Toler, to wit: One tract containing 842 acres, more or leſs, lying on Pamunkey River, in the counties of Caroline and King William, called the *Goſe Ponds*, and adjoining the lands of William Nelſon, William Ellis, and Paul Woodfolk; the other tract containing 722 acres, more or leſs, lying in the county of Hanover, about ſix miles above the court-houſe, and one and a half miles from Pamunkey River, and bounded by the lands of Charles Carter, William O. Winſton, Robert Jennings, dec. William Hooper, and Obediah Hooper. On this tract is a good frame dwelling, with four rooms below and two above ſtairs; a large barn, and other out houſes, and a peach and apple orchard. Alſo, FORTY VALUABLE SLAVES, among whom is a good blackſmith, and a cooper; or ſo much of the above mentioned property as will be ſufficient to diſcharge the balance remaining due on ſaid judgment, together with the intereſt and charges.

Charles Copland, } Truſtees.
Charles Johnſton, }

Richmond, Auguſt 11, 1802. eptds

N. B. On the day preceding Hanover court, to wit, on the 21ſt September next, will be ſold alſo for ready money, on the plantation in Hanover above mentioned, ſeveral valuable articles of Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, ſuch as Mahogany Tables, Deſk, Buffet, &c. &c. with the whole ſtock of Horſes, Cattle and Hogs thereon.

P. S. Only 363 acres of the above mentioned tract of 722 acres will be ſold at the time and place above mentioned, unleſs it ſhall be found neceſſary on the day of ſale, to ſell the whole tract.

Sept. 3d, 1802.

☞ The Sale of the Lands and Negroes, the property of Mr. Benjamin Toler, as adverti ſed above, to take place on the twenty-ſecond day of this month, is poſtponed till the 27th October next, being Hanover court day; but the Furniture, Stock, &c. will be ſold, at the time and place mentioned in ſaid advertiſement. The TRUSTEES.

Sept. 11, 1802.

To the Public.

BY virtue of a power of attorney from WILLIAM O. WINSTON and BICKERTON WINSTON, to the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 29th day of July 1802, will be expoſed to ſale, for caſh, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not, then the next fair day, THIRTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES,

conſiſting of Men, Women and Children; Twenty-three Head of CATTLE, including two yoke of Oxen; Eight Head of HORSES, and Twelve Head of SHEEP, for the purpoſe of diſcharging the arrearages of Taxes, due from the ſaid William O. Winſton, as late Sheriff of Hanover county. DAVID BULLOCK.

September 2d, 1802.

By Yeſterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, September 23.

We have received, by the brig Lydia, a file of Kingſton papers to the 11ſt ult.

Conſiderable damage happened to the ſhipping in the port of Kingſton [Jam.] during a ſevere ſquall which took place there in the forenoon of the 9th Auguſt. Many veſſels were drove from their anchors, and loſt their maſts, yards, &c. by running foul of each other. Several of the wharves were alſo materially injured. An American brig on her paſſage to Port Royal, from whence ſhe was to have ſailed the day following, overſet in the ſquall near Fort Auguſta.

Accounts from Liſbon, by capt. Rich, arrived at Boſton, ſtate, that ſome of the Moorith cruizers were at ſea. A letter dated the 31ſt July, ſays, "The Moors have declared war, and have taken three of our veſſels." But as there are many perſons at Liſbon, who are intereſted in propagating accounts of the dangers to be apprehended from the Barbary powers, in order to deter Americans from the proſecution of their voyages to Cadiz, &c. it is probable the reports may have originated with them. The ſame accounts alſo ſtate, that a Swediſh frigate had had an engagement with four Tripoline corſairs in the Mediterranean; and this affair captain R. ſuppoſes gave riſe to the report lately circulated reſpecting the Boſton frigate! If ſo, where can the Boſton be; no accounts having been received of or from her for nearly four months?

The United States will ſhortly have ſix frigates, and a ſloop of war, to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean.

[Boſton. Gaz.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

A letter from New-Orleans of the date of Auguſt 2, ſays, "This city is extremely healthy, at preſent. During the whole ſeaſon we have had but one caſe of malignant fever. God grant us a continuance of his favor!

"We have had ſeveral arrivals in our river from France and Spain; but from neither have we received a word or a hint relative to the government of this country. Mr. Jefferſon ſaid of you "we are all republicans—all federaliſts." As to us, we ſeem to be neither Dons nor Monſieurs.

"Salazar, the celebrated portrait painter of this place, is no more."

A letter from Natches, Miſſiſſippi territory, dated Aug. 13, ſays, "Politics rage here with much virulence. The late election however terminated in favor of the federal ticket, which had a majority thro' out the whole territory."

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on moderate terms. They alſo have for ſale, beſt GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,

OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.

OF MANCHESTER,

Are alſo opening their ſupplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

THIRD NOTICE

In the caſe of *Thomas Hooper & Henry Toler,*

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congreſs of the United States, paſſed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entituled "An act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United Sates, &c." has been awarded and iſſued againſt Thomas Hooper and Henry Toler, merchants, under the firm of Hooper and Toler, of the city of Richmond, and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to ſurrender themſelves to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named or a major part of them, on Friday the 10th, and on Saturday the 25th days of September, and on Wedneſday the 20th day of October next, at the commiſſioners office, in the old auditor's office near the falling gardens, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcovery and diſcloſure of their eſtate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the ſecond ſitting to chuſe aſſignees, and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid Bankrupts are required to finiſh their examination, and the creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of their certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the ſame, but to whom the commiſſioners ſhall appoint.

RO. BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Richmond, Sept. 3d, 1802.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery,
for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN

Samuel Overton, administrator with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, Plaintiff.

AND

Agnes Ragland wife of William Ragland, dec'd. Thomas Poindexter and Sarah his wife, Thomas B. Watkins and Ann his wife, John Graves and Mary his wife, Martha Ragland, which said Sarah, Ann, Mary and Martha, are children, of the said Agnes Ragland; William Ragland an infant by Thomas Poindexter now assigned his guardian, Henrietta, Louisa, Lucy and Rebecca Ragland, infant children of the said Agnes Ragland by the said Agnes now assigned their guardian, Waller Overton and Martha his wife, and Thomas, Archibald, James, Samuel, John, Waller, Lucy, Martha, Sally, Ann, and Eliza Overton, infant children of Waller Overton and Martha his wife, by the said Waller Overton, now assigned their guardian, John Bickley and Henrietta his wife, and Joseph Bickley, Elizabeth Overton Bickley, Richmond Harris and Margaret Henley his wife, Nicholas Meriwether and Mary his wife, which said Joseph, Margaret Henley, Mary and Elizabeth Overton Bickley, are children of the said John and Henrietta, and James, John, William, Waller Overton Bickley and Lucy Bickley, infant children of the said John and Henrietta, by the said John Bickley, now assigned their guardian, Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, and William Terrell and Polly Ragland Terrell, infant children of Joel Terrell and Lucy his wife, now the wife of the said Bernard Moore, and Sally and Nelly Moore, infant children of the said Bernard Moore and Lucy his wife, by the said Bernard Moore, now assigned their guardian, Ann Pulliam, and John Lewis and Susanna his wife, Samuel Hester, Robert Hester, William Bridgewater and Barbara his wife, Owen Burton and Mary his wife, Nancy Hester, James Greenwood and Henrietta his wife, Benjamin R. Pulliam an infant, by William Marshall now assigned his guardian, which said Susanna, Samuel, Robert, Rebecca, Mary, Nancy, Henrietta and Benjamin R. Pulliam, are children of the said Ann Pulliam, Nicholas Meriwether husband of Sarah Meriwether, deceased, Joseph Meriwether and Martha his wife, formerly Martha Michie, a daughter of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, and Mary Ragland Meriwether, Lucy Meriwether and Sally Meriwether, infant children of the said Sarah Meriwether, deceased, by Nicholas Meriwether now assigned their guardian, Elizabeth Ragland widow of Samuel Ragland, dec'd. James Watson, the only surviving acting executor of James Michie, deceased, George Michie, James Michie, John Michie, Henry A. Johnson and Anna his wife, William Tompkins and Mary his wife, Ludlow Branham and Sarah his wife, John Meade, husband of Elizabeth Meade, which said George, James, John, Ann, Mary, Sarah, and Elizabeth Meade, dec'd. are children of the said James Michie, dec'd. Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff by his council, the court doth refer the accounts between the parties in this suit, to David Bullock, Richard Morris, John Overton, Lancelot Minor, David Watson, David Yancy, Robert Yancy and Charles Smith, to be by them, or any three of them, examined, stated, settled and to the court reported, with any matters specially stated, thought pertinent by themselves or required by the parties to be so stated.

A Copy
Teste
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

WE have appointed the 24th of November next, to carry the foregoing decree into effect, at the Greensprings, in Louisa county and State of Virginia.

The COMMISSIONERS.

Sept. 20, 1802.

I ONCE more most earnestly request all persons who have any claims against the estate of Major Samuel Ragland, dec'd. late of the county of Louisa and State of Virginia, to bring them forward properly authenticated, as I shall in a short time deliver up the balance of the assets now in my hands, agreeable to the will, and shall plead this notice, together with others already given, in bar to any claim that may be brought forward afterwards.

SAMUEL OVERTON, Jun.
Adm'r. with the will annexed of Samuel Ragland, deceased.

Louisa, Sept. 20th, 1802.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802 (eawtf

A REMONSTRANCE

WILL be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, by the Free-Holders of the Congressional District represented by John Stratton, Esq.—complaining of the addition made to said district, by an act of the last general assembly.

August 24, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock,

AND FOR

Cirtificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

CALL's REPORTS.

SECOND VOLUME.

THIS book is now ready for delivery, at the Printing-Office of Thomas Nicolson, in the City of Richmond.

September 13, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,
August 3d, 1802.

Thomas Price, *Plaintiff,*
AGAINST
Nancy Littlepage, widow and relict of Richard Littlepage, dec. and John Meux Littlepage, Fanny Goodwin Littlepage, James Stevenson Littlepage, Robert Page Littlepage, Maria Marshall Innis Littlepage, and Richard William Chamberlain Littlepage, children and heirs of the said Richard Littlepage, dec. and infants of tender years, *Defendants.* IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

Cheap, for Cash.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BONDS, and Promissory Notes—4/6 *per Quire.*

Other Blanks printed by the ream, or ten quires, at 3/9 *per Quire.*

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
30	do	of	20	600
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees, & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

FOR SALE,

A VERY GOOD

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a Kitchen, Dairy, Smoke-House, and two acres of excellent Ground, well enclosed, in a very handsome situation and very healthy.—Convenient for a boarding house or a private family, as it lies on the main street, near William and Mary College. For terms apply to

E. D. CHEMINANT.

Williamsburg, Sept. 1, 1802. (6t)

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Austin & Anderson,

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced business in the

Commission Line,

In the brick corner house, just below the Capitol, and nearly opposite the Post Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All those who may favour him with a preference, may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1st, 1802.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 3, 1802.

ALL persons are forewarned from taking an assignment or transfer of the BRICK LUMBER-HOUSE on the Bason of the Canal, above Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston's in the city of Richmond, belonging to Mr. Bartlett Still, as I hold a deed of trust on the same for the benefit of Richard S. Hackley, &c. which the said Still refuses to admit of record, agreeable to law, there being but two subscribing witnesses thereto, no more being convenient at the time of the signing thereof. All persons are required to take due notice thereof.

Wm. MONCURE, Trustee.

Richmond, Sept. 11, 1802.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above house, which he purposes keeping in such manner as, he presumes to hope, will give general satisfaction. He will take particular care to be constantly supplied with the best WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to spare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore solicits such encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furnished with FORAGE, and a careful Ostler.

May 27, 1802.

TO RENT,

For one or more years, a convenient Store and dwelling

HOUSE

(With the necessary back-buildings,)

Next door to the Eagle-Tavern, now in the possession of *Messrs. W. & D. Burr.* Enquire of

Wm. Mackenzie, & Co.

Two doors below.

Richmond, July 28, 1802. tf

Lands in Kentucky.

TO be sold, by public sale, in the Tontine Coffee House, New-York, on the 2d day of December next, at 12 o'clock, 1000—*Eleven Thousand*

ACRES OF LAND,

in one or more Lots, laying in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky, about thirty miles from Lexington and Frankfort, 20 miles South East of the Ohio River, and adjacent to the public road between the two Miami Rivers and several rising settlements: The soil generally good, well watered, and timber of various descriptions. These Lands are within 15 miles of Main Lecking and Kentucky Rivers, both navigable two or three hundred miles above the extremity of the Lands.

ALSO,

To be sold at same time and place as the above, another TRACT OF LAND of *nine thousand* acres, in one or more lots in the county of Fayette, state of Kentucky—nearly the same distance from Lexington, Frankfort, and the Ohio Rivers, as the foregoing tract, and lays between the former and Main Lecking River, distant from the latter only a few miles. The soil is in general good, well watered, and timber of different kinds, and as the former tract, in the neighbourhood of the settled parts of Kentucky and opposite a Jersey settlement. The grants by Edmund Randolph, esq. in 1787 and 1788, and the title deeds, are clear and indisputable.

As these Lands are to be disposed of for behoof of Creditors, they will be positively sold to the highest bidder for approved Notes at 2 and 3 months.

Captain Fowler, or Mr. James Masterson, of Lexington; Mr. George Brook, Clerk of Woodford county; or Major John Lee, near Frankfort, will point out the Lands; and for further information and an accurate plan of the Lands, apply to John or Charles Wilkes, esquires, or Lewis Simond, esq. New-York, or to Mr. Brown, Dumfries, Virginia.

July 30, 1802. [tf.]

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of Christopher Anthony *and* Tarlton Woodson Pleasants,

BANKRUPTS.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the congress of the U. States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Christopher Anthony and Tarlton Woodson Pleasants, under the firm of Anthony and Pleasants, Merchants, of the city of Richmond; and they having been declared bankrupts, are hereby required to surrender themselves to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 30th instant, and on Monday the 6th day of September next, and on Wednesday the 6th day of October, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of their estate and effects: when and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to choose assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupts are required to finish their examination, and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of their certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint. ROBERT BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, August 20, 1802.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3011 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. cptf.